

structures for naval purposes, or for the establishment of fish or lobster cultural stations or hatcheries or the erection or construction of other needful buildings connected therewith, or for the erection or construction of piers, wharves, dams, or other structures for use in connection with said fish or lobster cultural stations or hatcheries. This section also requires the recording of all title papers. By Section 9, the right is reserved to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts.

RHODE ISLAND CASE: *United States v. Cornell*, 25 Fed. Cas. 646, No. 14867.

SOUTH CAROLINA

By act approved February 11, 1871 (Session Laws of 1871, Chap. 14, page 535), the jurisdiction of the State is ceded to the United States over so much land as is necessary for the public purposes of the United States. It is provided, however, that such jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States shall have acquired the title to the lands by grant or deed from the owner or owners thereof, and the evidence thereof shall have been recorded in the office, where, by law, the title to such land is recorded. The right is reserved to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts.

By act approved February 19, 1908 (Session Laws of 1908, XXV, 1127), the consent of the State is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, of any lands required for sites for custom houses, court houses, post offices, arsenals or other public buildings whatever, or for any other purposes of the Government. Exclusive jurisdiction is expressly ceded to the United States over lands so acquired reserving the right to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts. See Code of Laws, S. C. 1932, Sec. 2042, Chap. 93, Title 23, Vol. II.)

SOUTH CAROLINA CASE: 8 Atty. Gen. 102.

SOUTH DAKOTA

An act of the Legislature of South Dakota approved February 18, 1891 (Laws of South Dakota, 1891, Chap. 95, page 224), gave the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of any tract, piece or parcel of land from any individual, individuals or bodies politic or corporate for the purpose of erecting needful public buildings of whatever kind or character. The act requires the filing of title papers in the county in which the land is situated and also provides that there may be recorded a sufficient description by metes and bounds, courses and distances, of lands belonging to the United States which may be set apart for any of the purposes above mentioned, by order, patent or other official documents or papers describing said land.

By another act approved February 18, 1891 (Laws of South Dakota, 1891, Chap. 96, page 225), jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over so much land as may be necessary and appurtenant to any site or sites for the erection, construction and maintenance of any and all needful United States Government buildings, not to exceed ten acres in each site so selected, reserving to the State the right to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts. This act required the filing with the Secretary of the State of South Dakota of a map of the territory so selected.

By act approved March 12, 1895 (Laws of South Dakota, 1895, Chap. 129, page 148), the United States is granted the power to purchase or condemn any land in the State required for public works or other purposes of the Government of the United States and jurisdiction of the State over such land is expressly ceded to the United States. The right to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts is reserved.

The substance of the foregoing acts are incorporated in Section 55.0102 of South Dakota Code of 1939, which gives the consent of the legislature to the purchase or condemnation by the United States of any tracts of land within the State owned by any natural person or private corporation required by the United States for any public building, public works or other public purposes; provided that in the case of public buildings, such tract shall not exceed ten acres in extent. The right is reserved to serve civil and criminal process of the State courts. A map of any lands so acquired shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and the evidence of the United States' title shall be recorded in the county wherein the land is situated as in other cases relating to the transfer of real property.

SOUTH DAKOTA CASE: *McMahon v. Polk*, 10 S. D. 296, 73 N. W. 77.